

ROOSEVELT IS MOBBED.

Roughs in a Small Colorado Town
Attacked His Party.

THE MOUNTED GUARD RUSHED.

The Governor Was Struck With a Stick by One of the Crowd—His Assault Was Knocked Down—About 1500 People Took Part in Throwing Stones, Stale Eggs and Other Missiles.

Cripple Creek, Col. (Special).—Governor Roosevelt had a most exciting experience in Victor, a few miles from Cripple Creek, where a demonstrative crowd surrounded his party. Several attempts were made to strike Governor Roosevelt, and one man did hit him in the breast with a stick. He promptly was knocked down.

The incident was the only one of the sort that has occurred in the progress of the trip, and it is said that the trouble was occasioned by a small body of roughs. The men engaged were few in number, but violent in their action. Roosevelt spoke in Armory Hall in Victor, which was filled. When the Governor left the hall with his party to go toward the train he was surrounded by a company of Rough Riders, commanded by Sherman Bell, one of his own soldiers in the Spanish war. He also was accompanied by General Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston; John Proctor Clarke, of New York; General Irving Hale, of Colorado; United States Senator Wolcott, Frank C. Coudy, candidate for Governor of Colorado; Percy S. Ryder, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; A. M. Stevenson, Lieutenant Tice and several others.

Governor Roosevelt and his party were on foot. A crowd of boys and men began throwing stones. The Rough Riders, mounted and unmounted, closed in around the Governor to protect him from assault by the mob.

It was at this point that somebody in the mob struck him a blow in the breast with a stick. The assailant immediately was knocked down by Daniel M. Sullivan, postmaster of Cripple Creek.

A rush was then made by the mob to drag the mounted men in khaki uniforms from their horses. The men on foot, also in khaki, closed around the Governor, making a wedge which pushed through the crowd, and they finally succeeded in gaining the train, which was surrounded by the mob.

By this time there were probably 1500 excited persons in the vicinity, and a scuffle was exchanged on all sides. Many of the mob were armed with sticks and clubs, some with rotten potatoes, stale eggs and lemons. The entire party regained the train, however, without serious injury, and it pulled out of the place, with the Rough Riders on the rear platform.

Governor Roosevelt, while regretting the occurrence, was not disturbed by the incident, and was ready to speak in Cripple Creek.

Curiosities of Dawson City.

Berries at \$1.50 a Quart—Lack of Ice in Summer.
Washington, D. C. (Special).—Some interesting facts regarding the situation at Dawson City are contained in the report of Consul J. C. McCook, under date of August 22. He says there has been an abundance of wild blueberries, currants, raspberries and cranberries this summer. The cattle herders on the hills and a few Indians gather the berries and bring them to Dawson, receiving \$1 to \$1.50 per quart.
The idea of building an ice plant in Dawson seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle." The lack of ice in summer, however, has been seriously felt, and a contract has been given for an ice machine to be placed in a cold storage warehouse. The cost of ice this summer was five cents per pound, or at the rate of \$100 per ton.

DROWNED IN A WASHTUB.

A Woman Faints While Washing and Is Found Dead.

Newark, N. J. (Special).—Miss Mary Butler, an aged spinster, met death in a peculiar manner at her home in Harrison. She was washing clothes when she was seized with a fainting fit, to which she was subject, and fell forward into the tub of water.
When found some time afterward by two plumbers she was still standing against the tub, with her head in the water, but was dead. Deputy County Physician Allen said death was due to drowning. Her only known relative is a sister at Washington, N. J.

Colombia Rebels Again Active.

There is a renewed activity among the rebels of Colombia and plans are on foot for a new revolution.

Washerwoman Inherits a Fortune.

Mrs. Ellen McDermott, of Kenosha, Wis., a washerwoman earning a livelihood for an invalid husband and small family of children, proves to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at nearly \$250,000, left by the death of an aunt in Chicago. The estate left consisted of valuable realty in different parts of the United States.

Russia Annexes Manchuria.

Russia has formally annexed Manchuria as a punishment for the Chinese attack on Blagovestshensk.

Chinese War Notes.

Chinese troops are actively drilling in the West River district.

Two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts on the frontier have been murdered by the Chinese.

It is given out unofficially by British officers that Texas horses will be sent from New Orleans to China for the British Army.

Minister Conger confirms the massacre at Pao-Ting of Dr. and Mrs. Courtland Van Rensselaer Hodge, of Burlington, N. J.

HOWARD FOUND GUILTY.

He is Sentenced to Death For the Assassination of Goebel.

His Record as a Bad Man Influenced the Jury's Verdict—Prisoner Broke Down in His Cell.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—James B. Howard, charged with being a principal in the assassination of William Goebel, was found guilty, the jury fixing his punishment as death.

Howard did not lose his composure when the verdict calling for the extreme penalty of the law was read in the crowded court room. He glanced at his attorneys, who sat beside him, and smiled, but said nothing. After the jury had been discharged Howard was taken back to the jail, and here, for the first time, he betrayed emotion. He called for a pen and paper, and wrote a long letter to his wife, during which tears coursed down his cheeks. He was joined later by his attorneys, who spent a good part of the day in conference with him in regard to the motion for a new trial and other matters in connection with the case.

W. H. Coulton, who is under indictment as an accessory to the Goebel murder and who gave damaging evidence against both Howard and Caleb Powers, was released on bail and his case was continued until the January term.

Howard and his friends are bitter in their denunciation of witnesses, who, they say, were in the conspiracy to murder Goebel, and have since manufactured testimony against others in order to obtain immunity for themselves.

"Jim" Howard, as he is commonly known in the mountains, is a strikingly handsome man, forty-four years of age. He had been the reputed leader of the Howard-White faction in the Baker-Howard feud in Clay County, in which numerous lives have been taken. He killed George Baker and was suspected of the assassination of Tom Baker. Howard's friends believe these facts had much to do with the making of the verdict sentencing him to the gallows.

FLOOD EFFECTS A REUNION.

Galveston Disaster Reconciles Brothers Separated For Years.

Pittsburg, Penn. (Special).—One of the Galveston sufferers is Robert Johnston, a brother of Samuel A. Johnston, of this city. When the Civil War began the two brothers took different sides. One went into the Union and the other the Confederate Army.

When the war ended Samuel came to Pittsburg and Robert went to Texas. The feeling between them was bitter. The families of each knew of the estrangement of the two men, but could do nothing to bring them together. When the flood came Samuel softened enough to allow one of his daughters to write to her uncle. "Safe, but everything lost," was the reply. This was the beginning of the reconciliation, which has been effected.

PUT TREASURER IN HIS SAFE.

Robbers Force Him to Open Vault, Secure \$1500, and Lock Him Up.

Merced, Cal. (Special).—County Treasurer Bambauer was stopped while on his way home and forced at the point of a pistol to go to his office and open the vault containing the county funds.

After securing \$1500 or more and some papers the thieves forced Bambauer into the vault and sprang the combination. The prisoner was discovered in the morning in an almost unconscious condition.

The Manitoba Wheat Crop.

The outlook for Manitoba's wheat crop has assumed a very doubtful aspect. Such heavy rainfalls as occurred, sometimes lasting from fifteen to twenty hours, have delayed harvest so far as to necessitate the employment of outside labor, whereby the farmer is to much expense. If sufficient numbers do not take advantage of these imported laborers, part of the crop will be lost before threshing is done.

Indians Died of Starvation.

G. F. Stevens, a Methodist missionary at Oxford House, in the District of Keewatin, Manitoba, writes that during the early part of this year between twenty and thirty Indians around Andy Lake died of starvation. Rabbits and deer became so scarce that the Indians had to subsist on bark.

Babes Killed by a Tornado.

Two children were killed and thirteen persons injured in a tornado which struck Ferguson, Iowa. The dead are George, aged three, and Elmo, aged one, children of John Lovelady. Several houses and the St. Paul Railway depot were demolished.

Moonshiners in the Dismal Swamp.

Two illicit stills were discovered in active operation in the Dismal swamp by revenue officers of Norfolk, Va. The moonshiners, two half-breed Indians, a white man and a negro who were operating the stills, fled into the swamp and escaped.

Senator Caffery Declines.

The National party is left without a Presidential candidate, United States Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, having declined the nomination.

Allies Capture Chinese Forts.

The allies stormed and captured the Pel-Tung forts near Pekin, China, the capture entailing great losses.

Kost Sentenced to Death.

Bartholomew Kost, who was extradited from Chicago in October of last year on a charge of robbing and killing Marie Vodicka, a cook whom he had married, and throwing her body into the Elbe, has been sentenced to death at Bremen, Germany.

Child Born to Regicide Bressi.

A daughter has been born to Mrs. Gaetano Bressi, wife of the assassin of King Humbert, at West Hoboken, N. J. The infant is apparently healthy and its mother is doing well.

Destructive Hurricane in Iceland.

News has been received of a hurricane at Ofjord, Iceland. The wind, it is said, blew 120 miles an hour. Nearly all the fishing smacks were driven ashore, houses were razed, and several persons were killed. There was great destruction to property.

Salt Mine Found on a Farm.

A vein of salt twenty-three feet thick was discovered on the farm of Frank Seager, seven miles north of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Seager had been driving a well and the vein was found eighteen feet below the surface.

CHINESE POLICY DEFINED.

Our Answer to the Notes of China, Germany and Russia.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR FAR EAST.

They Are to Compensate For the Reduction of the Land Forces—Earl Li and Prince Ching Are Recognized For Preliminary Negotiations For Peace Only—Germany's Proposition Declined.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The State Department has made public the texts of the notes addressed by it to the Governments of Germany, Russia and China. The United States have given unmistakable notification to the Powers of their purpose to be prepared to protect by force American interests in China.

Simultaneously with the publication of the correspondence describing the independent attitude adopted by the United States, Secretary Long handed to the press this statement:

"In view of the possibility that later, when circumstances so warrant, the land force in China will be materially reduced, the naval force in Asiatic waters will be from time to time increased with reference to American interests in China and also the Philippines. The following orders have been therefore issued:

"The Dorothea, at League Island, and the Annapolis, at Norfolk, have been ordered to fit out for the Asiatic station.

"The Wilmington has been ordered to the Asiatic station via the Mediterranean, and will be replaced on the South Atlantic station by the Atlanta.

"The Albany, at Piraeus, has been ordered to Manila.

"The Kentucky and Vicksburg have been ordered to the New York yard to fit out for the Asiatic station."

The correspondence shows several new features, indicating a firm policy in the steps toward peace. Germany proposed that such persons as are implicated in the crimes committed by the Powers for punishment. President McKinley calls attention to the fact that these wrongs have been committed not alone in Pekin, but in many parts of the Empire, and says that "this Government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Pekin, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in negotiations for a final settlement."

There is an absence of any reference in the correspondence to the proposed withdrawal of troops from China. Russia is told that this Government has no present intention of withdrawing its legation from Pekin. It is learned that General Chaffee has already been informed that the troops to remain in China during the winter, pending a settlement, will consist of one regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery, making in all 1800 men, which will act as a legation guard. The remainder of the land forces is to be withdrawn very soon, the retirement of the troops from Pekin to be gradual. To compensate for the reduction in the land forces the President has directed that the naval force be increased, so that American interests in China will be fully protected.

One of the new features of the diplomatic correspondence is the attitude taken by this Government with reference to Prince Ching and Li Heng Chang. The replies to China and Russia are almost identical. Both countries are informed that this Government "accepts the authority of Earl Li and Prince Ching as sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Court and to the resumption of its authority at Pekin and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the Powers and of China." This recognizes the authority to go ahead with the preliminaries, and is explained to mean that the question of their powers to effect a settlement will be determined later. Minister Conger, however, is told to enter into relations with both envoys.

In the reply to Germany's proposal the President calls attention to the fact that the most effective punishment of the responsible authors of the outrage will be to have them punished inflicted by the Chinese Imperial Government instead of by the Powers. He then says: "It seems only just to China that she be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this and thus rehabilitate herself before the world."

INSANE SON SLEW PARENTS.

Cut Their Throats With Hatchet, Then Ended Own Life by Drowning.

Foxboro, Mass. (Special).—A murder of exceptional brutality occurred in this town in the killing of Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis Shepard, who were among the oldest residents of the town.

Eushan and wife, who were eighty-one and seventy-five years old respectively, had their throats cut with a hatchet. From the evidence at hand it is fair to presume that the murder was the crime of William Shepard, a son, forty-five years old, whose body was found in the day in Factory Pond. It is thought that Shepard, who had been incoherent and mentally unsound of late, rose in the early morning, took the life of his parents and then committed suicide by drowning.

Four Negroes Lynched.

Four negroes were hanged at Pontchartraine, La., after the jail had been broken open and the prisoners, accused of robbing the family of Henry Hotfelder, had been taken from their cells. Mrs. Louise Hotfelder, who resisted the colored men, was choked and beaten so unmercifully that she lost her mind.

3313 Schools Open in Cuba.

There are 3313 schools in operation in Cuba, with 3553 teachers and 143,120 pupils.

The National Game.

Boston has recalled Pitcher Pittinger from Worcester.

Donovan, of St. Louis, now leads the League in stolen bases.

Carriock, of New York, is one of the best fielding pitchers in the League.

Dexter, of the Chicagoans, gets hurt more than any player in the League.

Orb, of Philadelphia, is the best hitting pitcher in the League this season.

The Pittsburghs owe a great deal to their speed on the bases and their magnificent pitching corps.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The War Department will try to persuade Congress to raise the regular army to 100,000.

Battery O, Seventh Artillery, Captain John H. Williams, has been ordered from Benicia Barrack, California, to Fort Riley, Kansas.

General Randall reported to the War Department that general health conditions at Cape Nome were much improved.

Former Secretary of State John Sherman placed on record a deed conveying to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary E. McCallum, his handsome marble front home and his adjoining property in K street.

Our Adopted Islands.

The United States transport Rawlinson ran ashore at Santiago de Cuba, but sustained no injury.

First Lieutenant Francis K. Meade, of the Twenty-first Infantry, died of typhoid fever at Manila.

Rafael Cruz Perez has been appointed Chief Justice of Cuba. Senator Iado has been appointed a judge of the Havana Supreme Court.

Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in Luzon was ordered by rebels at Manila, following instructions from the Hong-Kong Junta.

Rapid progress is being made with the coaling station at Pago-Pago, Samoa.

Captain George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Regiment, U. S. A., died of yellow fever at Camp Columbia, near Havana, Cuba.

About 24,800 voters have registered for the November election in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Governor-General Wood returned to Havana, Cuba, from Santa Clara, where he found the country perfectly quiet. The prospects for the sugar crop are magnificent.

Domestic.

A shortage of \$1440 in cash has been found in the accounts of Edward M. Billings, the missing assistant postmaster of Upper Newton Falls, Mass.

Charged with embezzling \$10,000 belonging to the Union National Bank of Chicago, William D. Duncan was arrested at Old Point, Va.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew, who was a Union spy in the Civil War, died at Richmond, Va., at an advanced age.

The transport McPherson arrived at Galveston, Tex., with relief supplies from New York City to the value of \$163,375.

Sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne County, Penn., asked Governor Stone for militia. He had been compelled to use force to disperse a party of marching strikers.

General Joseph Wheeler declared in an interview at Huntsville, Ala., that under no conditions will he be a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator E. W. Pettis.

William J. Jones, of Bristol Centre, N. Y., while plowing unearthed some human remains. Several human teeth were found, together with many huge bones.

By a vote of 32 to 1 the St. Louis Presbytery, composed of Presbyterian churches of Eastern Missouri, has decided against any revision of the creed.

Cornelius Sullivan died at Toledo, Ohio, at the age of 101 years. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, on May 10, 1799, and followed the sea as an Irish pilot for fifty years.

William Watson shot his wife to death at Rockville, S. C., and fled.

In the burning of Henry Rosen's junk warehouse at Toledo, Ohio, John Gallagher, fire captain, was killed, and ten were injured. The accident was caused by falling walls.

To protect Galveston, Texas, against a repetition of the recent disaster, a dike around the city is recommended.

General John Alexander McClelland, one of the best-known Northern Generals of the Civil War, died at his home in Springfield, Ill., after a long illness due to a general breaking down of the system from old age.

John Markle, representing the greatest coal-mining firm in the world, and President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, debated the strike issue at Hazleton, Penn.

The insane partner of Hatch & Foote, Wall street brokers, Charles Benjamin Foote, died at his summer cottage at Oceanic, N. J. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Foote never knew of the failure of his firm, caused by his own wild speculations.

Foreign.

Paris Exposition concessionaires are enraged by the failure of their side-shows to pay, and will demand indemnities from France.

Germany's coal imports during August showed an increase of 109,243 tons over 1899, the exports showing an increase of 77,812 tons.

The price of cotton in India has risen, and many spinning mills have been closed.

The Socialist Congress at Paris decided to establish a permanent committee, whose headquarters will be in Brussels.

Many damaged Boer guns have been found by the British along the Crocodile River, and a large quantity of railroad stock has been taken.

The Turkish Minister to Spain has resigned because of the non-payment of his salary.

Paul Kruger has formally resigned the Presidency of the Transvaal Republic.

Travel to the United States from German ports has been unprecedentedly heavy recently.

Premier Marchand died at Quebec, after a long illness. He was born in St. John's seventy years ago. He became Premier of the Province of Quebec in 1896.

The Earl of Chamberlain has been appointed Lord Chamberlain of England in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, recently appointed Governor-General of the Australian commonwealth.

Legal proceedings against the accomplices of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, have been suspended, as all are outside the jurisdiction of the Italian courts.

A fire in the Hass Keul district, in Constantinople, Turkey, destroyed 150 residences, forty shops and a synagogue.

The German Colonial Society will experiment in cotton growing in West Africa.

A letter from the Transvaal printed in the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, warns Germans against emigrating thither.

Forty of the passengers and crew of the Egyptian mail steamer Charlekh, wrecked on the island of Andros, were drowned.

General Methuen routed a Boer convoy at Hart River and captured thousands of cattle and sheep.

STRIKERS GAIN A LITTLE.

An Increase in Their Ranks of Several Thousand More Miners.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE MILITIA.

The Attempt to Resume Work Under the Protection of Troops a Failure—More Men Go Out in the Schuylkill Region and Elsewhere—Impressive Burial of Riot Victim—Strikers Number 130,600.

Shenandoah, Penn. (Special).—Instead of the expected clash between the troops and striking miners in the Schuylkill region Monday, a peaceful calm pervaded the region, and there was not the slightest disorder for the soldiers to be called upon to quiet. In all the districts of the anthracite coal fields the day was extremely quiet. There were no demonstrations whatever by the strikers.

The soldiers moved over the roads leading to the collieries in Schuylkill County from early morning and thus afforded protection to those desirous of returning to work. No opposition was encountered, however, and not a great many valued themselves of the protection afforded.

No overtures to end the struggle have been offered by either side. The strike leaders are occupying themselves in inducing mine workers to quit and the operators are endeavoring to mine all the coal they can with their reduced forces.

Meantime coal shipments from the mines are daily growing less, and reports of advances in prices for the commodity are received from all trading sections.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers said that at least 2000 miners have joined the strikers in the Schuylkill region and that large gains have also been made in the Lehigh region. He estimates that there are about 130,000 miners out.

Only fifteen of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's thirty-nine collieries were in operation Monday. It is said to be probable that all of the company's 27,000 employees will join the strikers.

A suggestion has been made that the Reading Company employ colored laborers from the South "a place of the strikers."

A remarkable sight was witnessed when 3000 Polish, Hungarian, Greek and Lithuanian striking miners marched through the town behind the hearse conveying the body of their dead comrade, John Koniski, to the grave. Koniski was killed in the riot on Friday.

As the procession marched it was frequently passed by companies of militia or troops of cavalry, but not a head was turned in the direction of the soldiers.

During the entire progress of the procession not a hiss was heard. The return from the cemetery was conducted in the same orderly way. Not a man in the ranks was under the influence of liquor, and no violence of any kind occurred.

Governor Stone Cannot Intervene.

Harrisburg, Penn. (Special).—Governor Stone has received telegrams from Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland and numerous other cities urging him to use his good offices in the interest of adjusting the differences between the mine operators and their employees in the anthracite region. There is no provision of the State Constitution authorizing the Executive to exercise any such power, and Governor Stone is without a remedy to bring about the results desired by the senders of the telegrams.

DOWIEITE ELDERS PAINTED.

Mob at Mansfield, Ohio, Covers Two Zions With Thick Varnish.

Mansfield, Ohio (Special).—The Dowieite Elders, Ephraim Bassinger, of Bluffton, and Silas Moot, of Lima, were very roughly handled here. The Dowieite came in on an Erie train unknown to the authorities. They were recognized by a small crowd at the station. A mob soon formed and followed them until the centre of the city was reached, when they were ordered to disrobe.

A paint bucket and a brush were then secured and smokesack varnish, a tar-like substance, was daubed over the two men from head to foot. It was matted in their hair, and no part of their bodies escaped but their faces. The men were then partially clothed and made to promise not to return to Mansfield. They were then marched to the city prison and locked up.

By applications of lard and benzine the black varnish was removed, and after new outfits of clothing were furnished the Elders were deported on a Pennsylvania train.

PORTO RICO'S DEMAND ON CUBA.

It Causes Amusement in Havana—General Wood's Reply.

Havana, Cuba (By Cable).—Porto Rico's demand on Cuba for the repayment of more than \$2,500,000 advanced to Spain to conduct military operations against Cuba has been the source of considerable amusement. Cubans are asking why they should repay funds lent to the enemy for the express purpose of subduing them.

General Wood will return the documents, forwarded from Washington, to Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, together with a memorandum, couched in diplomatic language, pointing out that he is unable to take action in the matter.

Settlers Rush For Land.

Hundreds of settlers from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and other Middle States are arriving at Brewster, Okanogan County, Washington, to secure locations on the northern half of the Colville Indian Reservation, which will be open for settlement October 10.

Boars and Portuguese Fight.

Collisions are occurring on the frontier between Portuguese troops and Boers, whom the former wish to disarm on entering Portuguese territory. Several have been wounded.

Labor World.

Typographical Union No. 6 is raising money from the various chapels in New York City to be sent to the Galveston sufferers.

The carriage makers in New York City are forming a union. They number about 2000, and want increased pay and shorter hours.

The official figures from the Labor Commissioner of New York State give an increase of 15,000 in the membership of labor organizations during the second quarter of this year, "the latest quarterly increase," he says "yet recorded."

NAVY ATTACKS NEWPORT.

Imposing Spectacle When Warships Attempt to Enter the Harbor.

Forts, Aided by the Torpedo Boats, Repel the Attack—Lieutenant Knocked Overboard.

Newport, R. I. (Special).—The attack on Newport by the red fleet was a most successful spectacle to the many who saw it. In some ways it was a success for the attacking force, for the torpedo boats succeeded in getting within torpedo boat distance of some of the defending fleet and put them out of commission before the battleships and cruisers tried to run the gauntlet of Forts Adams and Vesper. When, however, the ships came up against the forts it looked as though they were in turn annihilated. The preliminary work began shortly after 7:30 o'clock, when the searchlights from Forts Adams, Vesper and Greble began illuminating, both the main and west passages. The blockading fleet outside posted the Scorpion and Eagle to watch the channel and sent four of the torpedo boats up the west passage past Fort Greble, and at 9:25 o'clock guns began to speak from that fort.

The Porter was picked up and ruled out, so was the Morris. The latter protested, however, and with the Gwynn and Rogers continued around Conanicut Island and came down on the rear of the defending fleet.

The Morris torpedoed the New York, and the Rogers torpedoed the Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg put out the Gwynn. The Dugan and Stilletto came in the main passage. The Dahlgren was put out by the Massachusetts. The Stilletto put out the Massachusetts, and then in the glare of the searchlights ran into Fort Adams wharf. Two men were hurt and sent to the hospital and Lieutenant Lincoln was knocked overboard. The boat came off under her own steam.

After a long wait the battleship began coming in, the Kearsarge leading at 11:14, firing all her heavy battery and presenting an appearance that is seldom seen outside of actual